

REMARKS

The Office action dated May 14, 2004 has been carefully considered. Claims 1-6, 8-19 and 21-28 are active in this application. Applicant respectfully requests reconsideration and further examination of the rejection of claims 1-6, 8-19 and 21-28.

In order to further clarify Applicant's invention over the cited art, claim 27 has been amended to recite "terminating processing in accordance with said second GUI".

Claims 1-6, 8-19 and 21-28 have been rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Jordan et al. in view of MacLean et al.

It is respectfully submitted that the references do not teach the claimed invention, either alone or in combination.

Even if one utilized Jordan's software with a DLL to display a window to allow a user to select a first or second display device, such selection is not what is being claimed by the present invention. In Jordan, the multiple screen video adaptor provided therein allows display of a tool window to allow the user to select a first input for a first display device, a second input for a second display device, or if the inputs are identical, the information may be displayed across both display devices.

By contrast, the present invention is directed towards management and display of graphical user interfaces (GUIs) on the same display so as to avoid the problem of overlapping of a first GUI generated by the resident program stored in the receiver and a second GUI generated based on an interactive channel signal. As explained in the specification at pages 3-4, a problem exists with the display of the resident GUI screen and the interactive GUI screen when it comes to displaying them at the same time on the same monitor:

Such cases have a problem in that the front GUI can be seen but the back GUI can not be seen with respect to a part in which the resident GUI screen and the interactive GUI screen are overlapped, and especially in the case of hiding a setting menu of the resident GUI or operation buttons of the interactive GUI, desired operations can not be performed.

As one method of solving such a problem, for example, the change of a display position of the resident GUI can be considered so as to simultaneously display the resident GUI screen and the interactive GUI screen on the same monitor. However, this case needs to develop new software for the resident GUI, which causes problems in that conventional software for the resident GUI can not be made the best use of and the time and cost for developing the new software for the resident GUI are required.

The present invention solves the aforementioned problems by providing a receiver and method of controlling a graphic display for a receiver that can control the display of the first and second graphic displays, the first graphic display being processed in accordance with the first GUI based on a stored program and a second GUI based on display control data written in a multimedia language and associated with an interactive content (e.g., an interactive GUI screen).

The control section solves the problem of overlapping GUIs because when it is instructed to display a screen in accordance with the first GUI while displaying a screen in

accordance with the second GUI, the control section will terminate the performance of the graphic display processing by the second display processing section. In other words, the receiver will automatically handle the stopping of the second GUI when there is a command to display the first GUI during display of the second GUI.

Jordon, on the other hand, is directed to displaying input video data such as television signals from a cable TV connection, a VCR, television antenna or similar television signal source to multiple display devices. Jordan is not concerned with the problem of overlapping GUIs on a single display, where one GUI is based on a program stored in the receiver and another GUI based is on an interactive program, i.e., based on display control data written in a multimedia language and associated with an interactive content. In other words, Jordon lacks "a first GUI generated by the resident program stored in the receiver" and "a second GUI generated based on an interactive channel signal."

MacLean does not provide this missing element. At most, MacLean teaches that different boxes of information can be resized so as not to overlap with other boxes of information. See *MacLean*, col. 6, lns. 48-64. There is simply no teaching of "a first GUI generated by the resident program stored in the receiver" and "a second GUI generated based on an interactive channel signal." While different boxes may contain different types of information, the boxes still do not comprise GUIs from resident programs and interactive channel signals.

Second, MacLean does not teach terminating the provision of the second GUI -- even if MacLean had the claimed first and second GUIs which it does not -- so as to prevent undesired overlap of the first and second GUIs. Rather, MacLean automatically reduces the lengths of boxes of information so that *all* of the boxes can be *shown*, not *terminated*. *Id.* Given

the Examiner's acknowledgment that Jordon lacks this teaching as well, the combination does teach the claimed invention.


As it is believed that all of the rejections set forth in the Official Action have been fully met, favorable reconsideration and allowance are earnestly solicited.

If, however, for any reason the Examiner does not believe that such action can be taken at this time, it is respectfully requested that he telephone applicant's attorney at (908) 654-5000 in order to overcome any additional objections which he might have.

If there are any additional charges in connection with this requested amendment, the Examiner is authorized to charge Deposit Account No. 12-1095 therefor.

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Respectfully submitted,

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